

25X1

REPORT

CD NO.

DATE DISTR. 12 August 1953

NO. OF PAGES 4

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

25X1

25X1

1. General Bogdan Z. Kobulov

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Kobulov

25X1

b. Kobulov was observed at the end of 1952 or early 1953 emerging from a large automobile which was parked on the sidewalk directly in front of the main entrance to USIG. He was an older man, short, very fat. A blue light was mounted on the car. This car was often observed standing on the sidewalk in the above manner in front of USIG in the first three months of 1953. The automobile seemed to be of American manufacture.

25X1

c. Kobulov's name never appeared on USIG documents in the Section for Labor and Pay Scales at USIG during the whole period April 1951 to March 1953.

d. Kobulov was formerly visited regularly in the period up to 1950 on the USIG premises by Akhnazarov (fnu), who was at that time director of the SAG plant in Berlin-Weissensee, Grosse Leege-
strasse (the former Kahlbaum liqueur plant). According to
Stephan Dyas, the former driver of Akhnazarov, akhnazarov and
Kobulov were close friends. Akhnazarov was director of the
Kahlbaum plant for some time

25X1

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25X1

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- 2 -

25X1

2. Moscow office of USIG (GUSIMZ). No information was available to German employees of the Section for Labor and Pay Scales as to the identity of the office in Moscow controlling USIG. No correspondence with Moscow was ever observed.

3. Deputies to Bebenin, Chief of USIG.

a. A document [] at USIG in late 1952 signed by Krut'ko as Deputy Chief of USIG.

25X1

b. A similar document [] signed by Matveyev as Deputy Chief of USIG. There is evidence that Matveyev is responsible for the Section for Labor and Pay Scales, in the following incident: Some time before Christmas 1952, an official of the DLR Ministry of Labor came to the German part of the USIG Labor Section and requested a statistical breakdown of all the SAG employees, in order to plan for a special issue of margarine. Since Chereshev, the Soviet chief of the Labor Section, was away, Tismer, the German chief, consulted Matveyev, and obtained the latter's approval to release the desired information.

25X1

c. A document [] at USIG around Christmas 1952 signed "Trofimov, Acting (I.O.) Chief of USIG." Bebenin was sick at the time this document was written. This was the only occasion [] when the name Trofimov turned up at USIG since his departure in early 1952. Trofimov returned to the USSR when Bebenin succeeded him as chief of USIG in early 1952. It was rumored that Trofimov returned later to Berlin in connection with an important production program in Germany and that he was still in Germany as of March 1953. His office location is unknown. [] Trofimov visited the Ernst Thaelmann plant (SAG AMO) in Magdeburg in late 1952 or early 1953, because some important production program was not proceeding satisfactorily there. It was at this time that Tismer, German head of the USIG Labor Section, was sent to the East German Ministry of Labor bearing a signed request from Bebenin that about 200 skilled workmen be made available to the Ernst Thaelmann plant on a temporary basis.

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

5. Functions of the Section for Labor and Pay Scales at USIG.

a. The Soviet and the German portions of the Labor Section are located in different parts of the USIG Building complex. The German employees go to the Soviet offices whenever called, or whenever they have a matter which must be decided by their Soviet opposite numbers. Such consultations took place several times a day.

b. The name of Matveyev was often heard [] with the Soviet officials of the Labor officials, a circumstance which seems to indicate that Matveyev was in some way responsible for the section at a higher level than Chereshev. (See 3b above)

25X1

- 2 -

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- 3 -

25X1

- c. The USIG Labor Section is in constant communication with the DDR Ministry of Labor, with FDGB headquarters, with pertinent officials of the individual SAG plants, and with the Labor Section of the East Berlin city government (Magistrat). Chereshev and Tismer often have direct consultations with the East German Minister of Labor, Roman Chwaleck. The bulk of the work of the Labor Section is to pass on to the individual SAG factories the labor regulations as set down by the East German government. All such regulations and standards must first be translated into Russian for the Soviet authorities, however. There is a sub-section in the Labor Section of USIG for work norms (the so-called "Technische Arbeitsnormen"). Sample collective agreements (Kollektivvertraege), which were recently introduced into East German factories, were also processed by the USIG Labor Section. Also, whenever a large number of workers are required by SAG plants, the USIG Labor Section approaches the Ministry of Labor with a request (not an order) that the Ministry instruct the local labor offices to procure the desired hands. In addition, officials of the USIG Labor Section (e.g., Otto Mueller and Franz Konirsch) from time to time would travel around East Germany visiting local labor offices and individual VEB (state-owned) factories in search of added manpower for the SAG plants.
- d. No card file is maintained in the USIG Labor Section on USIG employees. This is a function of the Personnel Section.

5. Personalities.

- a. Madam Trikova and a second, unidentified Soviet female, have been in Germany since early 1953 as inspectors examining the work of the USIG Labor Section. They are apparently superior to Chereshev, and he is very polite to them. They have also been making inspection trips to the various SAG plants in East Germany.

(1) Trikova was formerly in the USIG Labor Section, returned to the USSR in middle or fall of 1952.

(2)

25X1

- b. Kolobkov (fnu) was formerly with the USIG Labor Section, but returned to the USSR in the fall of 1952.

- c. Semen(?) Smirnov was sent from the USSR to Berlin in mid-1952 to inspect the work of the USIG Labor Section. He returned shortly thereafter to the USSR, but reappeared at USIG in early 1953. After a short stay at USIG, he was transferred to Headquarters SAG Transmasch in Leipzig, where he is working in the Labor Section. He is said to be a "labor engineer."

- d. Werner Tismer, the former head of the German part of the USIG Labor Section, was slated to be discharged from USIG "because of a reduction of personnel" in the spring of 1953. At the last moment he was given a position with Elektro-Apparate-Werk Treptow, but was released after only a few days, allegedly at the instance of the SED.

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e. Matayev (fnu) was apparently a personal friend of Chereshev. He was reportedly director of an SAG plant until May 1952. His present whereabouts is unknown. No description is available. 3

6. Special guards at USIG. There are two offices in the USIG building guarded by Soviet sentries. One of them is on the second floor directly above the main entrance; and the other is on the third floor at the north end of the corridor.

1/ [redacted] Comment. For more information on Akhnazarov

2. [redacted]

3. [redacted] Comment. Possibly identical with Matayev (fnu), USIG Planning Section, room 206.

25X1

4. [redacted] Comment. The reference is presumably to the First Department and to the Kobulev Group respectively.

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